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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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EXAMINER	
AMINZAY, SHAIMA Q	
ART UNIT	**PAPER NUMBER**
2684	

DATE MAILED: 07/29/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/898,480	ANDREASON, TOMAS	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Shaima Q. Aminzay	2684	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *28 February 2005*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-20* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-20* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *21 November 2001* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☒ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on May 3, 2005 has been entered.

Claims 1-5, 7, 9-16, 18, and 20 are pending.

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-5, 7, 9-16, and 18 are **moot** in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

> The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

2. Claims 1, 7, and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention.

In claim 1, lines 10-11, "alert signal to alert user" is not supported in the specification.

In claim 7, line 17, "alert signal" and "to alert user" are not supported in the specification.

In claim 20, lines 1-3, "alert signal" and "to alert user" are not supported in the specification.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action.

> (a) Patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims1-5, 7, 9-14, 16, and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Suresan (Suresan, World intellectual Property Organization, WO 98/47300) in view of Haartsen (Haartsen, K&BLLJETOOTH- The Universal Radio Interface for ad hoc, wireless Connectivity"), and in view of Kramer (Kramer, U.S. Patent 6,014,560).

Regarding claim 1, Suresan discloses an arrangement in a telephony system (see for example, Figures 1-2, page 1, lines 3-9) comprising: at least one mobile radio telephone for being radio connected to a mobile radio telephony network in the telephony system via a radio link (see for example, Figures 1-2, page 1, lines 3-9, lines 32-34 continued to page 2, lines 1-6, the mobile radio telephone connection to mobile network via radio link); and at least one stationary telephony terminal (see for example, Figures 1-2, page 1, lines 3-9, lines 32-34 continued to page 2, lines 1-6, at least one stationary telephone (24)), wherein the stationary telephony terminal is arranged to communicate over the mobile

radio telephony network via the mobile radio telephone (see for example, Figures 1-2, page 1, lines 3-9, lines 32-34 continued to page 2, lines 1-6, the stationary telephony communicating over the mobile network via mobile radio telephone); and including a device generating a ring to alert a user of an incoming call (see for example, Figures 1-3, and page 5, lines 31-34 continued to page 6, lines 1-8, and lines 30-36, the controller (16) connected to the conventional stationary terminal and the user is being alerted when there is an incoming call, the call can be answered by picking up the stationary terminal handset).

Suresan does not specifically teach wherein the stationary telephony terminal and the mobile radio telephone each have a short range transceiver for intercommunication via a short range wireless communication link.

In related art dealing with mobile phones, Haartsen teaches of characterized in that the stationary telephony terminal and the mobile radio telephone each have a short range transceiver for intercommunication via a short range wireless communication link (see for example, pages l10 through l12).

It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of invention to have included into Suresan's mobile-telephony combination system, Haartsen's local area wireless transceivers, for the purposes of eliminating cables, as taught by Haartsen.

Suresan in view of Haartsen do not specifically teach the stationary terminal generating a ring.

In related art dealing with the mobile telephone connections to mobile network

and stationary terminal, Kramer teaches the stationary terminal generating a ring or an alert (see for example, Figure 1 and 2, column 1, lines 7-17).

It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of invention to have included Kramer stationary terminal's ring or alert generator into Suresan in view of Haartsens' mobile-telephony combination system to providing call management services features to a standard telephone with a ring or alert which is coupled via mobile interface to a wireless network, and "to provide advantages over conventional wireline networks such as "speed of deployment, lower cost of installation, and reduced maintenance of outside plant" (Kramer, column 2, lines 21-26, and column 1, lines 25-27.

Regarding claim 7, Suresan discloses a method for communicating in a telephony system via a communication arrangement (see for example, Figures 1-2, page 1, lines 3-9) including: at least one mobile radio telephone for being radio connected to a mobile radio telephony network in the telephony system via a radio link and at least one stationary telephony terminal (see for example, Figures 1-2, page 1, lines 3-9, lines 32-34 continued to page 2, lines 1-6, the mobile radio telephone connection to mobile network via radio link), the method comprising: communicating by the stationary telephony terminal over the mobile radio telephony network via the mobile radio telephony (see for example, Figures 1-2, page 1, lines 3-9, lines 32-34 continued to page 2, lines 1-6, the stationary telephony communicating over the mobile network via mobile radio telephone);

wherein the method further comprises: sending, from the stationary telephony terminals discovery signals over the *[short range]* wireless communication link (see for example, Figures 1-2, page 1, lines 3-9, lines 32-34 continued to page 2, lines 1-6, column 5, lines 31-33, column 6, lines 3-8, and lines 30-36, the stationary telephony communicating over the mobile network via mobile radio telephone and sending signals from the stationary telephony over the wireless communication link); receiving in the mobile radio telephone said discovery signals (see for example, Figures 1-2, page 1, lines 3-9, lines 32-34 continued to page 2, lines 1-6, column 5, lines 31-33, column 6, lines 3-8, and lines 30-36, the stationary telephony communicating over the mobile network via mobile radio telephone and receiving the mobile signals); sending response signals from the mobile radio telephone (see for example, Figures 1-2, page 1, lines 3-9, lines 32-34 continued to page 2, lines 1-6, column 5, lines 31-33, column 6, lines 3-8, and lines 30-36, the stationary telephony communicating over the mobile network via mobile radio telephone and sending the calls or responses); receiving in the stationary telephony terminal the response signals (see for example, Figures 1-2, page 1, lines 3-9, lines 32-34 continued to page 2, lines 1-6, column 5, lines 31-33, column 6, lines 3-8, and lines 30-36, the stationary telephony communicating over the mobile network via mobile radio telephone and sending the calls or responses); and generating a ring to alert a user of an incoming call (see for example, Figures 1-3, and page 5, lines 31-34 continued to page 6, lines 1-8, and lines 30-36, the controller (16) connected to the conventional stationary

terminal and the user is being alerted when there is an incoming call, the call can be answered by picking up the stationary terminal handset), and caller identification features (see for example, column 9, lines 17-22).

Suresan does not specifically teach a short range wireless communication link between the stationary telephony terminal and the mobile radio telephone, and the mobile identification.

In related art dealing with mobile phones, Haartsen teaches of characterized intercommunicating via a short range wireless communication link between the stationary telephony terminal; and the mobile radio telephone (see for example, pages I10 through I12), and sending a mobile identification signal from the mobile radio telephone; and thereafter (see for example, pages I10 through I12).

It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of invention to have included into Suresan's mobile-telephony combination system, Haartsen's local area wireless transceivers, for the purposes of eliminating cables, as taught by Haartsen.

Suresan in view of Haartsen do not specifically teach the stationary terminal generating a ring.

In related art dealing with the mobile telephone connections to mobile network and stationary terminal, Kramer teaches the stationary terminal generating a ring or an alert (see for example, Figure 1 and 2, column 1, lines 7-17).

It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of invention to have included Kramer stationary terminal's ring or alert generator into Suresan in

view of Haartsens' mobile-telephony combination system to providing call management services features to a standard telephone with a ring or alert which is coupled via mobile interface to a wireless network, and "to provide advantages over conventional wireline networks such as "speed of deployment, lower cost of installation, and reduced maintenance of outside plant" (Kramer, column 2, lines 21-26, and column 1, lines 25-27.

Regarding claim 2, Suresan in view of Haartsen and in view of Kramer teach all the claimed limitations as recited in claim 1, and further, Suresan teaches, wherein the stationary telephony terminal has a device for taking a telephone number to a called subscriber. (starting page 4, line 32 and ending page 5, line 8; starting page 5, line 28 and ending page 6, line 10 and page 6,,lines 20 - 27 and page 8, lines 4 -16).

Regarding claim 3, Suresan in view of Haartsen teach all the claimed limitations as recited in claim 1, and further, Haartsen teaches of wherein the short range transceivers are radio transceivers (see for example, page 110).

Regarding claim 4, Suresan in view of Haartsen and in view of Kramer teach all the claimed limitations as recited in claim 3, and further, Haartsen teaches of wherein the short range radio transceivers are BLUETOOTH transceivers (see for example, page l10).

Regarding claim 5, Suresan in view of Haartsen and in view of Kramer teach all the claimed limitations as recited in claim 3, and further, Haartsen teaches of wherein the short range transceivers are optical transceivers (see for example, page 110).

Regarding claim 9, Suresan in view of Haartsen and in view of Kramer teach all the claimed limitations as recited in claim 7, and further, Haartsen teaches of wherein the identification signal includes an individual identification signal for the mobile radio telephone (see for example, page 115-117).

Regarding claim 10, Suresan in view of Haartsen and in view of Kramer teach all the claimed limitations as recited in claim 7, and further, Haartsen teaches of comprising the following steps: sending, from the mobile radio telephone, discovery signals over the short range wireless communication link (see for example, page 115-117); receiving in the stationary telephony terminal said discovery signals (see for example, page 115-117); receiving in the mobile radio telephone the response signals (see for example, page 115-117); sending response signals from the stationary telephony terminal (see for example, page 115-117); receiving in the mobile radio telephone the response signals (see for example, page 115-117); and sending a mobile identification signal from the mobile radio telephone (see for example, page 115-117).

Regarding claim 11, Suresan in view of Haartsen and in view of Kramer teach all the claimed limitations as recited in claim 10, and further, Haartsen teaches of wherein the identification signal from the mobile radio telephone includes an individual identification signal for the mobile radio telephone (see for example, page 115-117).

Regarding claim 12, Suresan in view of Haartsen teach all the claimed limitations as recited in claim 9, and further, Haartsen teaches of further comprising sending from the stationary telephony terminal an authentication code to the mobile radio telephone (see for example, page 115-117).

Regarding claim 13, Suresan in view of Haartsen and in view of Kramer teach all the claimed limitations as recited in claim 12, and further, Haartsen teaches of further comprising taking a service code on the stationary telephony terminal; indicating when the sent authentication code is valid (pages I15-117).

Regarding claim 14, Suresan in view of Haartsen and in view of Kramer teach all the claimed limitations as recited in claim 12, and further, Haartsen teaches of further comprising taking a service code on the stationary telephony terminal; indicating when the sent authentication code is valid (pages I15-117).

Regarding claim 16, Suresan in view of Haartsen and in view of Kramer teach all the claimed limitations as recited in claim 7, further, Suresan further teaches of comprising the following steps: receiving an incoming call on the mobile radio telephone via the radio link from the mobile radio telephony network (see for example, page 7, lines 12 -30), and further, Haartsen teaches of transmitting a message regarding the call to the stationary telephony terminal via the short range wireless communication link (pages I15-117); and establishing a speech channel on the short range wireless communication link (pages I15-117).

Regarding claim 18, Suresan in view of Haartsen teach all the claimed limitations as recited in claim 7, further, Suresan teaches of comprising the following steps: taking a telephone number on the stationary telephony terminal to a called subscriber (see for example, starting page 4, line 32 and ending page 5, line 84 starting page 5, line 28 and continuing to page 6, line 10, page 6, lines 20-27, and page 8, lines 4-16); transmitting the telephone number to the mobile radio telephone and setting up a connection on the radio link from the mobile radio telephone to the mobile radio telephony network in dependence on the transmitted telephone number (see for example, starting page 4, line 32 and ending page 5, line 8; starting page 5, line 28 and ending page 6, line 10 and page 6, lines 20-27), and further, Haartsen teaches of setting up a connection on the short range wireless communication link (see for example, pages 115-117) via the short range wireless communication link (see for example, page 110-

111).

Regarding claim 20, Suresan in view of Haartsen and in view of Kramer teach all the claimed limitations as recited in claim 7, further, Suresan teaches generating a ring or other alert signal at the mobile radio telephone to alert the user of the incoming call (see for example, page 6, lines 3-36), and further Kramer teaches generating a ring or other alert signal to alert the user at the stationary telephony terminal (see for example, Figure 1 and 2, column 1, lines 7-17).

4. Claim 15 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Suresan (Suresan, World Intellectual Property Organization, WO 98/47300) in view of Haartsen (Haartsen,"BLUETOOTH- The Universal Radio antedate for ad hoc, wireless Connectivity") and in view of Kramer (Kramer, U.S. Patent 6,014,560), and further in view of Patel (Patel, US Patent 6,118,993).

Regarding claim 15, Suresan in view of Haartsen and in view of Kramer teach all the claimed limitations as recited in claim 12. Suresan in view of Haartsen and in view of Kramer do not specifically teach checking the authentication code in the mobile radio telephony network.

In a related art dealing with mobile equipment, Patel teaches of comprising checking the authentication code in the mobile radio telephony network (column

6, lines 1-9).

It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of invention to have included into Suresan, Haartsen, and Kramer's' mobile-telephony combination system, Patel's authentication system, for the purposes of preventing unauthorized usage on the system, as taught by Patel.

Conclusion

The prior art made of record considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure, see PTO-892 form.

Inquiry

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Shaima Q. Aminzay whose telephone number is 571-276-7874. The examiner can normally be reached on 7:00 AM -5:00 PM. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Nay Maung can be reached on 571-272-7882. The fax number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

NAY MAUNG
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER

Shaima Q. Aminzay
(Examiner)

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July 23, 2005